

PROTOCOL

SECOND ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS

MERCOSUR – ISRAEL

Rules of Origin

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Definitions

TITLE II DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS"

Article 2 General requirements

Article 3. Bilateral Cumulation

Article 4. Wholly obtained products

Article 5. Sufficiently worked or processed products

Article 6. Insufficient working or processing operations

Article 7. Unit of qualification

Article 8. Accounting segregation

Article 9. Accessories, spare parts and tools

Article10. Sets

Article11. Neutral elements

Article 12 . Principle of territoriality

Article13. Direct transport

Article 14. Exhibitions

TITLE III PROOF OF ORIGIN

Article 15.

Article 16.

Article 17.

Article 18.

Article 19.

Article 20

Article 20.

Article 21.

Article 22.

Article 23.

Article 24.

Article 25.

Article 26.

Article 27.

Article 28.

Article 29.

Article 30.

Article 31.

Article 32.

Article 33.

Article 34.

Article 35.

Annex I : Certificate of Origin

[Annex II: Invoice Declaration Israel-MERCOSUR] IS

TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) 'manufacture' means any kind of working or processing, including assembly or specific operations;
- (b) 'material' means any ingredient, raw material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of the product;
- (c) 'product' means the product manufactured, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;
- (d) 'goods' means both materials and products;
- (e) "customs value" means the value as determined in accordance with Article VII of GATT 1994 and the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of GATT 1994 (WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation);

(f) ["FOB price" means the price paid to the exporter for the product when the goods pass the ship's rail at the named port of shipment, thereafter, the importer assumes all the costs including the necessary expenses of the shipment;] **MS**

["CIF price" means the price paid to the exporter for the product when the goods pass the ship's rail at the port of importation. The exporter pays the costs and freight necessary to deliver the goods to the named port of destination;] **MS**

['ex-works price' means the price paid for the product ex-works to the manufacturer in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided the price includes the value of all the materials used, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;] **IS**

(g) ['value of non-originating materials' means the CIF value at the time of importation into Israel or into the first Member State of the MERCOSUR of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of the product, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR;] **IS**

["value of originating materials" means the value of such materials on the basis of FOB value.] **MS**

(h) "chapters", "headings" and "subheadings" mean the chapters, the headings and the subheadings (two, four and six digit codes respectively) used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonized System or HS

(i) 'Classification' refers to the classification of a product or material under a particular heading or sub-heading;

(j) ['consignment' means products which are either sent simultaneously from one exporter to one consignee or covered by a single transport document covering their shipment from the exporter to the consignee or, in the absence of such a document, by a single invoice;] **IS**

(k) ["customs authorities" or "competent governmental authorities" refers to the customs authorities in Israel and, in Mercosur, to the:

- Secretaria de Industria, Comercio y de le Pequeña y Mediana Empresa of the Ministry of Economics and production of Argentina.
- Secretaria de Comercio Exterior del Ministerio de Desarrollo, Industria y Comercio y Secretaria de la Receita Federal del Ministerio de Fazenda in Brazil
- Ministerio de Industria y Comercio in Paraguay

- Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, Asesoría de Política Comercial, Unidad de Origen in Uruguay] **IS**

TITLE II DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS"

Article 2 General requirements

1. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in Israel:

- (a) products wholly obtained in Israel within the meaning of Article 4;
- (b) products obtained in Israel incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in Israel within the meaning of Article 5.

2. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in a Member State of the MERCOSUR:

- (a) products wholly obtained in a Member State of the MERCOSUR within the meaning of Article 4;
- (b) products obtained in a Member State of the MERCOSUR incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in a Member State of the MERCOSUR within the meaning of Article 5.

Article 3. Bilateral Cumulation

1. Notwithstanding, Article 2(1)(b), goods originating in a Member State of the MERCOSUR, shall be considered as materials originating in Israel and it shall not be necessary that such materials had undergone working or processing.

2. Notwithstanding Article 2(2)(b), goods originating in Israel, shall be considered as materials originating in a Member State of the MERCOSUR and it shall not be necessary that such materials had undergone sufficient working or processing.

Article 4. Wholly obtained products

The following shall be considered as wholly produced or obtained in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR:

- (a) mineral products extracted from the soil or subsoil of any of the Signatory Parties, including its territorial seas, continental shelf or exclusive economic zone;
- (b) [plants, vegetable, products harvested, picked or gathered there, including in their seabed;] **IS**
- (c) live animals born and raised there, including by aquaculture;
- (d) products from live animals as in (c) above;
- (e) animals and products obtained by hunting, trapping, collecting, fishing and capturing there; including in its territorial seas, continental shelf or in the exclusive economic zone;
- (f) used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials;
- (g) waste and scrap resulting from utilization, consumption or manufacturing operations conducted there;
- [(h) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters of Israel or of a Member State of the MERCOSUR by their vessels] **IS**;

[(i) products made aboard their factory ships exclusively from products referred to in (h);] **IS**

(j) [products obtained from the seabed and subsoil beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are considered to be:

- wholly obtained in the State that has exploitation rights granted by the International Seabed Authority.
- wholly obtained in the sponsoring State of a natural or juridical person that has exploitation rights, granted by the International Seabed Authority.] **MS**

(k) goods produced in any of the Parties exclusively from the products specified in subparagraphs [(a) to (g) above.] **MS**

[2. The terms 'their vessels' and 'their factory ships' in paragraph 1(f) and (g) shall apply only to vessels and factory ships:

(a) which are registered or recorded in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR;

(b) which sail under the flag of Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR;

(c) which are owned to an extent of at least 50 % by nationals of Israel or of a Member State of the MERCOSUR, or by a company with its head office in one of these States, of which the manager or managers, Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board, and the majority of the members of such boards are nationals of Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR and of which, in addition, in the case of partnerships or limited companies, at least half the capital belongs to those States or to public bodies or nationals of the said States;

(d) of which the master and officers are nationals of Israel or of a Member State of the MERCOSUR; and

(e) of which at least 75 % of the crew are nationals of Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR.] **IS**

Article 5. Sufficiently worked or processed products

[1. For the purpose of Articles 2(1)(b) and 2(2)(b), a product is considered to be originating when the following three conditions are fulfilled cumulatively:

(a) the good undergoes working or processing beyond the operations referred to in Article 6; and

(b) the production process results in a tariff change of the non-originating materials from a six-digit sub-heading of the Harmonized Coding System into another six-digit subheading; and

(c) the value of all non-originating materials used in its manufacture does not exceed 60 % of the ex-works price.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 above, if the value of the non-originating materials does not exceed 10 % of the ex-works value of the product, the condition set forth in paragraph 1 (b) shall not apply, provided that the goods underwent a sufficient manufacturing process.] **IS**

[1.- For the purpose of Art. 2.b, the product is considered to be originating when:

a) it is classified in a different heading (four digit level) of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System from those in which all the non – originating materials used in its manufacture are classified, or

b) the CIF value of all non – originating materials used in its manufacture that not satisfy a) above, do not exceed 40% of the FOB value of the final product.

2.- For the purposes of determining the CIF value in the weighing of non – originating materials for countries without a coastline, shall be considered as port of destination the first

seaport or inland waterway port located in any of the other Signatory Parties, through which those non – originating materials have been imported.

3.- The specific rules of origin established in Appendix XX shall prevail over the general rule mentioned in point 1 above.

(Se le explicó a IS brevemente el Régimen de Origen de MS, diciendo que incluye una regla general y tb un anexo con requisitos específicos para ciertos sectores)

Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 3, non-originating materials which, should not be used in the manufacture of a product may nevertheless be used, provided that:

- (a) their total CIF value does not exceed 10 per cent of the FOB value of the product;
- (b) any of the percentages given in paragraph 1 and in the list of Appendix XX for the maximum value of non-originating materials are not exceeded through the application of this paragraph.

This paragraph shall not apply to products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonized System.

4. Paragraphs 1 to 3 shall apply subject to the provisions of Article 6.] **MS**

Article 6. Insufficient working or processing operations

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Articles 5(1)(b) and 5(1)(c) are satisfied:

(a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;

(b) simple changing of packaging and breaking-up and assembly of packages;

(c) washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;

(d) simple painting and polishing operations, including applying oil;

(e) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;

(f) ironing or pressing of textiles;

(g) operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps;

(h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;

(i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;

(j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching; (including the making-up of sets of articles);

(k) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;

(l) Dilution in water or other substances, providing that the characteristics of the products remain unchanged;

(m) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;

(n) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;

(o) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds;

(p) slaughter of animals.

(q) a combination of two or more of the above operations.

Article 7. Unit of qualification

1. The unit of qualification for the application of the provisions of this Protocol shall be the particular product which is considered as the basic unit when determining classification using the nomenclature of the Harmonized System.

It follows that:

(a) when a product composed of a group or assembly of articles is classified under the terms of the Harmonized System in a single heading, the whole constitutes the unit of qualification;

(b) when a consignment consists of a number of identical products classified under the same heading of the Harmonized System, each product must be taken individually when applying the provisions of this Protocol.

2. Where, under General Rule 5 of the Harmonized System, packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.

Article 8. Accounting segregation

1. For the purpose of establishing if a product is originating when in its manufacture are utilized originating and non-originating fungible materials, mixed or physically combined, the origin of such materials can be determined by any of the inventory management methods applicable in the Signatory Party.

2. Where considerable cost or material difficulties arise in keeping separate stocks of originating and non-originating materials which are identical and interchangeable, the [customs authorities or competent governmental authorities]MS may, at the written request of those concerned, authorize the so-called "accounting segregation" method to be used for managing such stocks.

3. This method must be able to ensure that the number of products obtained which could be considered as "originating" is the same as that which would have been obtained if there had been physical segregation of the stocks.

4. The [customs authorities or competent governmental authorities]MS may grant such authorizations, subject to any conditions deemed appropriate.

5. This method is recorded and applied on the basis of the general accounting principles applicable in the country where the product was manufactured.

6. The beneficiary of this facilitation may issue or apply for proofs of origin, as the case may be, for the quantity of products which may be considered as originating. At the request of the [customs authorities or competent governmental authorities]MS, the beneficiary shall provide a statement of how the quantities have been managed.

7. The [customs authorities or competent governmental authorities]MS shall monitor the use made of the authorization and may withdraw it at any time whenever the beneficiary makes improper use of the authorization in any manner whatsoever or fails to fulfil any of the other conditions laid down in this Annex.

Article 9. Accessories, spare parts and tools

Accessories, spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle, which are part of the normal equipment and included in the price thereof or which are not separately invoiced, shall be regarded as one with the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle in question.

[Each Signatory Party shall provide that if a good is subject to a value added requirement, the value of accessories, spare parts, or tools shall be taken into account as originating or non-originating materials, as the case may be, in calculating the value added.] **MS**

Article 10. Sets

Sets, as defined in General Rule 3 of the Harmonized System, shall be regarded as originating when all component goods are originating. Nevertheless, when a set is composed of originating and non-originating goods, the set as a whole shall be regarded as originating, provided that the [CIF] **MS** value of the non-originating goods does not exceed 15 % of the [ex-works] **IS** [FOB] **MS** price of the set.

Article 11. Neutral elements

In order to determine whether a product originates, it shall not be necessary to determine the origin of the following which might be used in its manufacture:

- (a) energy and fuel;
- (b) plant and equipment;
- (c) machines and tools;
- (d) goods which do not enter into the final composition of the product.

Article 12 . Principle of territoriality

1. Except as provided for in Article 3 and paragraph 3 of this Article, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Article 5 of Title II must be fulfilled without interruption in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR.

2. Where originating goods exported from Israel or from a Member State of the MERCOSUR to another country return, they must be considered as non-originating, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) the returning goods are the same as those exported;

and

- (b) they have not undergone any operation beyond that necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.

[3. The acquisition of originating status in accordance with the conditions set out in Title II shall not be affected by working or processing done outside Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR on materials exported from Israel or from a Member State of the MERCOSUR and subsequently re-imported there, provided:

- (a) the said materials are wholly obtained in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR or have undergone working or processing beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 prior to being exported;

and

- (b) it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

i) the re-imported goods have been obtained by working or processing the exported materials;

and

ii) the total added value acquired outside Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR by applying the provisions of this Article does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the end product for which originating status is claimed.

4. For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraph 3, 'total added value' shall be taken to mean all costs arising outside Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR, including the value of the materials incorporated there.

5. The provisions of paragraph 3 shall not apply to products which do not fulfil the conditions set out in Article 5.] **IS**

Article 13. Direct transport

1. The preferential treatment provided for under the Agreement applies only to products, satisfying the requirements of this Protocol, which are transported directly between Israel and one or more Member States of the MERCOSUR.

2. However, products constituting one single consignment may be transported through other territories with, should the occasion arise, trans-shipment or temporary warehousing in such territories, under the surveillance of the customs authorities therein, provided that:

i) the transit entry is justified for geographical reasons or by consideration related exclusively to transport requirements;

ii) they are not intended for trade, consumption, use or employment in the country of transit;

iii) they do not undergo operations other than unloading, reloading or any operation designed to preserve them in good condition.

[2. Evidence that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the customs authorities of the importing country by the production of:

(a) a single transport document covering the passage from the exporting country through the country of transit; or

(b) a certificate issued by the customs authorities of the country of transit:

(i) giving an exact description of the products;

(ii) stating the dates of unloading and reloading of the products and, where applicable, the names of the ships, or the other means of transport used; and

(iii) certifying the conditions under which the products remained in the transit country; or] **IS**

[3. Goods originating in Israel and exported to a Member State of the MERCOSUR, shall maintain their originating status when re-exported to another Member State of the MERCOSUR.] **IS**

Article 14. Exhibitions

1. Originating goods, sent for exhibition in a country other than Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR and sold after the exhibition for importation in Israel or in a Member State of the

MERCOSUR shall benefit on importation from the provisions of the Agreement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) an exporter has consigned these goods from Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR to the country in which the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
 - (b) the goods have been sold or otherwise disposed of by that exporter to a person in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR ;
 - (c) the goods have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter in the state in which they were sent for exhibition;
- and
- (d) the goods have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.

2. A proof of origin must be issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Title V and submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in the normal manner. The name and address of the exhibition must be indicated thereon.

3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to any trade, industrial, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar public show or display which is not organized for private purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign goods, and during which the goods remain under customs control.

TITLE III
PROOF OF ORIGIN

[Article 15. General requirements

1. Products originating in Israel shall, on importation into a Member State of the MERCOSUR and products originating in a Member State of the MERCOSUR shall, on importation into Israel benefit from this Agreement upon submission of one of the following proofs of origin:

(a) a Certificate of Origin, a specimen of which appears in Appendix I ;

(b) in the cases specified in Article 21(1), a declaration, subsequently referred to as the 'invoice declaration' given by the exporter on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified; the text of the invoice declaration appears in Annex II.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, originating products within the meaning of this Protocol shall, in the cases specified in Article 25, benefit from the Agreement without it being necessary to submit any of the documents referred to above.] **IS**

[Article 15. Origin Certification

1. The Origin Certificate is the document that certifies that goods fulfil the origin requirements as set out in this Annex so that they can benefit from the preferential tariff treatment as foreseen in the Agreement. The said Certificate is valid for only one importing operation concerning one or more goods and its original copy shall be included in the documentation to be presented at the customs authorities of the importing Signatory Party.

2. The issue and control of Origin Certificates shall be under the responsibility of a Government office in each Signatory Party. The Origin Certificates shall be directly issued by those authorities or through delegation as referred to in Article 16.5.

3. The Certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be issued in the form agreed upon by the Contracting Parties and upon a sworn declaration by the final producer of the goods and the respective commercial invoice.

4. In all cases, the number of the commercial invoice shall be indicated in the box reserved for this purpose in the Origin Certificate.] **MS**

[Article 16. Procedures for the issuance of Certificates of Origin

1. Certificates of Origin shall be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting country on application having been made by the exporter or under the exporter's responsibility by his authorised representative, in accordance with the domestic regulations of the exporting country.

2. For this purpose, the exporter or his authorised representative shall fill out the Certificate of Origin in the English language, and shall apply for its issuance in accordance with the rules and regulations in force in the exporting country. If the Certificate of Origin is handwritten, they shall be completed in ink in printed characters. The description of the products must be given in the box reserved for this purpose without leaving any blank lines. Where the box is not completely filled, a horizontal line must be drawn below the last line of the description, the empty space being crossed through.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the customs authorities (in the case of Israel it would be the customs authorities, and in MS it would be the competent governmental authorities) may authorize a government office or a representative commercial institution to issue Certificates of Origin, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 provided that:

- (a) the authorized government office or the authorized representative commercial institution is monitored by the delegating customs authorities;
- (b) the customs authorities take all the necessary measures in order to ensure that the authorized government office or the authorized representative commercial institution complies with all the provisions of this Protocol.

For this purpose, the customs authorities may require guaranties from the authorized government office or the authorized representative commercial institution, ensuring that the issuance of the Certificates of Origin complies with the provisions of this Protocol.

All the export documents including the Certificates of Origin shall remain accessible at anytime to the customs authorities.

4. The customs authorities may withdraw at anytime the authorization for issuing Certificates of Origin given to the government office or the representative commercial institution, upon a notification 3 months in advance.
5. The exporter applying for the issuance of a Certificate of Origin shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country where the Certificates of Origin are issued, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
6. The Certificates of Origin shall be issued if the goods to be exported can be considered as products originating in the exporting country in accordance with Article 2.
7. The customs authorities shall take any steps necessary to verify the originating status of the products and the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate. The customs authorities or the authorized government office or the authorized representative commercial institution shall also ensure that the forms referred to in paragraph 2 are duly completed. In particular, they shall check whether the space reserved for the description of the products has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.
8. The date of issue of the Certificate of Origin shall be indicated in Box 11 of the Certificate of Origin.
9. Each Certificate of Origin will be assigned a specific reference number by the issuing authority.
10. Certificates of Origin shall only be issued before the goods have been exported. (To be discussed).] **IS**

[Article 16. Issue of Origin Certificates

1. For the issue of an Origin Certificate, the final producer or exporter of the good shall present the corresponding commercial invoice and a request containing a sworn declaration by the final producer certifying that the goods

fulfil the origin criteria of this Annex, as well as the necessary documents supporting such a declaration.

The said sworn declaration shall contain at least the following data:

- 1) Individual's name or company name;
- 2) Legal domicile;
- 3) Description of the good to be exported and its tariff classification;
- 4) FOB value of the goods to be exported;
- 5) Information relating to the good to be exported, which must indicate:
 - i) materials, components and/or parts originating from the exporting Signatory Party;
 - ii) materials, components and/or parts originating from other Signatory Parties, indicating:
 - a) origin;
 - b) tariff classification;
 - c) CIF value, in US dollars;
 - d) Percentage on the total value of the final product.
 - iii) materials, components and/or parts non-originating from the Signatory Parties, indicating:
 - a) exporting country;
 - b) tariff classification;
 - c) CIF value, in US dollars;
 - d) Percentage on the total value of the final product.
 - iv) description of the manufacturing process.
2. The description of the good in the sworn origin declaration, which certifies the fulfilment of the origin requirements set out in this Annex, shall correspond to the respective tariff classification, as well as with the description of the good in the commercial invoice and in the Origin Certificate.
3. If the goods are regularly exported and their manufacturing process, as well as their materials are not modified, the Sworn Declaration of the Producer may be valid for a period of up to one hundred eighty (180) days counted from the date of the issue of the certificate.
4. The Origin Certificate shall be issued not later than five (5) working days after the request presentation and it shall be valid for a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days from the date of its issue, which shall be extended, for the necessary period, if the goods are under a suspensive import regime which implies the deposit of the good and does not allow any alteration of the good.
5. The Origin Certificate shall be signed and issued by Government offices to be indicated by the Signatory Parties who may delegate the signing and issuing of origin certificates to other Government offices or to highly representative corporate bodies.
6. The origin certificates shall not be issued before the date of the issue of the commercial invoice relating to the consignment, but in the same date or within the following sixty (60) days.
7. The requesting party and the certifying offices or institutions shall keep the documents supporting the origin certificates for a period no less than five (5) years, from the date of its issue. The certifying offices or institutions shall enumerate the certificates issued by them in sequential order.
8. The certifying offices or institutions shall keep a permanent record of all issued origin

certificates, which shall contain at least the certificate number, the requesting party's name and the date of its issue.] **MS**

Israel Proposal:

[Article 18. Certificates of Origin issued retrospectively

1. Notwithstanding paragraph 17(10), a Certificate of Origin may exceptionally be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates if:

(a) it was not issued by the time of exportation because of errors or involuntary omissions or special circumstances;

or

(b) it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the issuing authorities that the Certificate of Origin was issued but was not accepted at importation for technical reasons.

3. For the implementation of paragraph 1, the exporter must indicate in his application the place and date of exportation of the products to which the Certificate of Origin relates, and state the reasons for his request.

4. The issuing authorities may issue a Certificate of Origin retrospectively only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter's application agrees with that in the corresponding file.

5. Certificates of Origin issued retrospectively must be endorsed with the following phrase in English:

"ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY"

6. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 5 shall be inserted in Box 4 of the Certificate of Origin.] **IS**

× MS has no proposal for this Article

[Article 19. Issuance of a duplicate Certificate of Origin

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a Certificate of Origin, the exporter may apply to the issuing authority for a duplicate made out on the basis of the export documents in their possession.

2. The duplicate issued in this way must be endorsed with the following word in English:

'DUPLICATE'

3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in Box 4 of the duplicate Certificate of Origin.

4. The duplicate, which must bear the date of issue of the original Certificate of Origin, shall take effect as from that date.] **IS**

[Article 20. Issuance of Certificate of Origin on the basis of a proof of origin issued or made out previously

When originating products are placed under the control of a customs office in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR, it shall be possible to replace the original proof of origin by

one or more Certificates of Origin for the purpose of sending all or some of these products elsewhere within the Member States of the MERCOSUR or Israel. The replacement Certificate(s) of Origin shall be issued by the customs office under whose control the products are placed or another authorized issuing authority.] **IS**

[Article 21. Conditions for making out an invoice declaration

1. An invoice declaration as referred to in Article 16(1)(b) may be made out by any exporter for any consignment consisting of one or more packages containing originating products whose total value does not exceed 1,000 USD.
2. The exporter making out an invoice declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned, as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
3. An invoice declaration shall be made out by the exporter by typing, stamping or printing on the invoice, the delivery note or another commercial document, the declaration, the text of which appears in Appendix II in the English language. If the declaration is handwritten, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.
4. Invoice declarations shall bear the original signature of the exporter in handwriting.] **IS**

[Article 22. Validity of proof of origin

1. A proof of origin shall be valid for four months from the date of issue in the exporting country, and must be submitted within the said period to the customs authorities of the importing country.
2. Proofs of origin which are submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country after the final date for presentation specified in paragraph 1 may be accepted for the purpose of applying preferential treatment, where the failure to submit these documents by the final date set is due to exceptional circumstances.
3. In other cases of belated presentation, the customs authorities of the importing country may accept the proofs of origin where the products have been submitted before the said final date.] **IS**

[Article 23. Submission of proof of origin

Proofs of origin shall be submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in accordance with the procedures applicable in that country. The said authorities may require the import declaration to be accompanied by a statement from the importer to the effect that the products meet the conditions required for the implementation of the Agreement.] **IS**

[Article 24. Importation by instalments

Where, at the request of the importer and on the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the importing country, dismantled or non-assembled products within the meaning of General Rule 2(a) of the Harmonized System falling within Sections XVI and XVII or headings 7308 and 9406 of the Harmonized System are imported by instalments, a single proof of origin for such products shall be submitted to the customs authorities upon importation of the first instalment.] **IS**

[Article 25. Exemptions from proof of origin

1. Products sent as small packages from private persons to private persons or forming part of travellers' personal luggage shall be admitted as originating products without requiring the submission of a proof of origin, provided that such products are not imported by way of trade

and have been declared as meeting the requirements of this Protocol and where there is no doubt as to the veracity of such a declaration. In the case of products sent by post, this declaration can be made on the customs declaration or on a sheet of paper annexed to that document.

2. Imports which are occasional and consist solely of products for the personal use of the recipients or travellers or their families shall not be considered as imports by way of trade if it is evident from the nature and quantity of the products that no commercial purpose is in view.

3. Furthermore, the total value of these products shall not exceed 100 USD in the case of small packages or 1,000 USD in the case of products forming part of travellers' personal luggage.] IS

[Article 26. Supporting documents

1. The documents referred to in Articles 17(5) and 21(2) used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a Certificate of Origin or an invoice declaration can be considered as products originating in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol may consist *inter alia* of the following:

(a) direct evidence of the processes carried out by the exporter or supplier to obtain the goods concerned, contained for example in his accounts or internal bookkeeping;

(b) documents proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;

(c) documents proving the working or processing of materials in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR, issued or made out in Israel or in the MERCOSUR, where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;

(d) Certificates of Origin or invoice declarations proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR in accordance with this Protocol.

(e) appropriate evidence concerning working or processing undergone outside Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR by application of Article 12, proving that the requirements of that Article have been satisfied.

2. In the case where an operator from a country which is not the exporting country, whether or not this country is a Party to this Agreement, issues an invoice or another commercial document covering the consignment, that fact shall be indicated in Box. 4 of the Certificate of Origin and the number of the invoice or the other commercial document shall be indicated in Box 7.] IS

[Article 15. Operations carried out by third operators

1. If the traded good is invoiced by an operator from a third country, be it a Signatory Party or not, for the issue of the Origin Certificate, the final producer or exporter of the good shall present the first commercial invoice and a corresponding sworn declaration by the final producer certifying that the goods fulfil the origin criteria of this Annex. Value addition carried out only in the Signatory Party shall be taken into account for calculation of local value addition.

2. The producer or the exporter from the country of origin shall inform in the respective Origin Certificate, in the box reserved for "observations", that the good corresponding to the said Certificate shall be invoiced by a third operator, reproducing the following data from the commercial invoice issued by this operator: name, address, country, number and date.

3. If it is not possible to comply with the requirements mentioned in Article 15.2, the Commercial Invoice attached to the Importation Request shall contain a Sworn Declaration attesting that the Commercial Invoice corresponds to the Origin Certificate. The Sworn

Declaration shall convey the corresponding number and the date of issue of the origin certificate and be signed by the operator. In the event of non-compliance of this requirement, the customs authorities shall not accept the Certificate of Origin and shall not grant the tariff preferences established in this Agreement.]MS

[Article 27. Preservation of proof of origin and supporting documents

1. The exporter applying for the issue of the Certificate of Origin shall keep for at least three years the documents referred to in Article 17(5).
2. The exporter making out an invoice declaration shall keep for at least three years a copy of this invoice declaration, as well as the documents referred to in Article 21(2).
3. The authority in the exporting country that issued a Certificate of Origin shall keep for at least three years any document relating to the application procedure referred to in Article 17(2).
4. The customs authorities of the importing country shall keep for at least three years the Certificates of Origin and the invoice declarations submitted to them.] IS

[Article 28. Discrepancies and formal errors

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the proof of origin and those made in the documents submitted to the customs office for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not *ipso facto* render the proof of origin null and void if it is duly established that this document does correspond to the products submitted.
2. Obvious formal errors such as typing errors on a proof of origin should not cause this document to be rejected if these errors are not such as to create doubts concerning the correctness of the statements made in this document.] IS

[Article 29. Amounts expressed in USD

1. For the application of the provisions of Article 21(1) and Article 25(3) in cases where products are invoiced in a currency other than USD, amounts in the national currencies of Israel or a Member State of the MERCOSUR equivalent to the amounts expressed in USD shall be fixed annually by each of the countries concerned.
2. A consignment shall benefit from the provisions of Article 21(1) or Article 25(3) by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the country concerned.
3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in USD as at the first working day of October. The amounts shall be communicated to the Customs Authorities in Israel or to the Secretariat of the MERCOSUR by October 15 and shall apply from January 1 the following year. The Secretariat of the MERCOSUR shall notify all countries concerned of the relevant amounts.
4. A country may round off or down the amount resulting from the conversion into its national currency of an amount expressed in USD. The rounded off amount may not differ from the amount resulting from the conversion by more than 5%. A country may retain unchanged its national currency equivalent of an amount expressed in USD if, at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 3, the conversion of that amount, prior to any rounding off, results in an increase of less than 15% in the national currency equivalent. The national currency equivalent may be retained unchanged if the conversion would result in a decrease in that equivalent value.

5. The amounts expressed in USD shall be reviewed by the Joint Committee at the request of Israel and a Member State of the MERCOSUR. When carrying out this review, the Joint Committee shall consider the desirability of preserving the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For this purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in USD.] IS

TITLE VI
ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

[Article 30. Mutual assistance

1. The customs authorities: customs or competent authorities of Israel and the Member States of the MERCOSUR shall provide each other, through their respective relevant authorities, with specimen impressions of stamps used in their customs offices for the issue of Certificates of Origin, and with the addresses of the customs authorities responsible for verifying those certificates and invoice declarations.
2. Where the customs authorities have authorized a government office or a representative commercial institution to issue Certificates of Origin in accordance with Article 17(3), they shall provide the customs authorities of all the Signatory Parties of the Agreement with the relevant details of the authorized institutions or governmental bodies, as well as the specimen of stamps used by these bodies in accordance with paragraph 1.
3. In order to ensure the proper application of this Protocol, Israel and the Member States of the MERCOSUR shall assist each other, through the competent customs administrations, in checking the authenticity of the Certificates of Origin, the invoice declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.] IS

[Article 31. Verification of proofs of origin

1. Subsequent verifications of proofs of origin shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the importing country shall return the Certificate of Origin and the invoice, if it has been submitted, the invoice declaration, or a copy of these documents, to the customs authorities of the exporting country giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the enquiry. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the proof of origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.
3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the exporting country. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate.
4. If the customs authorities of the importing country decide to suspend the granting of preferential treatment to the products concerned while awaiting the results of the verification, release of the products shall be offered to the importer subject to any precautionary measures judged necessary.
5. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results of this verification as soon as possible, but not later than 10 months from the date of the request. These results must indicate clearly whether the documents are authentic and whether the products concerned can be considered as products originating in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.

6. If in cases of reasonable doubt there is no reply within ten months of the date of the verification request or if the reply does not contain sufficient information to determine the

authenticity of the document in question or the real origin of the products, the requesting customs authorities shall, except in exceptional circumstances, refuse entitlement to the preferences.

7. This Article shall not preclude the exchange of information or the granting of any other assistance as provided for in customs co-operation agreements.] IS

[Article 32. Dispute settlement

Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures of Article 31 which cannot be settled between the customs authorities requesting a verification and the customs authorities responsible for carrying out this verification or where they raise a question as to the interpretation of this Protocol, they shall be submitted to the Customs Sub-Committee to be established by the Joint Committee. If no solution is reached, Chapter (Dispute Settlement) of this Agreement shall apply.

In all cases the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing country shall be under the legislation of the said country.] IS

TITLE VIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

[Article 33. Amendments to the Protocol

1. The Joint Committee may decide to amend the provisions of this Protocol.
2. The customs authorities may revise the structure of the Certificate of Origin, as well as alternative means of issuing it.] IS

[Article 35. Transitional provision for goods in transit or storage

The provisions of this Agreement may be applied to goods which comply with the provisions of this Protocol and which on the date of entry into force of this Protocol are either in transit or are in Israel or in a Member State of the MERCOSUR in temporary storage in customs warehouses, subject to the submission to the customs authorities of the importing country, within four months of the said date, of a Certificate of Origin issued retrospectively by the customs authorities of the exporting country together with the documents showing that the goods have been transported directly in accordance with the provisions of Article 12.] IS

MERCOSUR Proposal:

SECTION IV
CONTROL AND VERIFICATION OF ORIGIN CERTIFICATES

[Article 17.

1. Regardless of the presentation of an origin certificate in accordance with these Rules of Origin this Annex, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party may, in the cases of reasonable doubt, request to the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party any additional information necessary for the verification of the authenticity of a certificate, as well as the veracity of the information contained therein. This shall not preclude the application of the respective national legislation relating to breach of customs law.

2. The compliance with the request for additional information according to this Article shall only be made with reference to the registers and documents available in Government offices or in the institutions entitled to issue origin certificates. Copies of the documentation necessary for the issuing of origin certificates can be made available. This Article, however,

does not restrain the interchange of information as foreseen in the Customs Cooperation Agreements.

3. The reasons for the doubts concerning the authenticity of the certificate or the veracity of its data shall be put forward in a clear and concrete way. For this purpose, the consultations thereon shall be carried out by a specific office of the competent authorities designated by each Signatory Party.

4. The competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party shall not suspend the importation operations of the goods. However, they may request a guarantee in any of its modalities, in order to preserve fiscal interests, as a pre-condition for the completion of the importation operations.

5. If a guarantee is required, its amount shall not be higher than the value of the applicable custom duties concerning the importation of the product from third countries, according to the legislation of the importing country.

Article 18.

The competent authorities from the exporting Signatory Party shall provide the requested information according to Article 17 within thirty (30) days, from the date of the receipt of the request.

Article 19.

The information obtained under the conditions of the present Chapter shall be confidential in character and shall be utilised with a view to clarifying the matter under investigation by the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party as well as during the investigation and legal proceedings.

Article 20.

In the cases in which the information requested under Article 17 is not provided within the deadline established in Article 18 or is insufficient to clarify any doubt concerning the origin of the good, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party may initiate an investigation on the matter within sixty (60) days, from the date of the request for the information. If this information is satisfactory, the said authorities shall release the importer from the guarantee referred to in Article 17 within thirty (30) days.

Article 21.

1. During the period of investigation, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party shall not suspend new importing operations relating to identical goods from the same exporter or producer. However, they may request a guarantee, in any of its modalities, in order to preserve fiscal interests, as a pre-condition for the completion of the importation operations.

2. The guarantee amount, whenever it is requested, shall be established according to Article 17.

Article 22.

The competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party shall immediately notify the importer and the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party of the initiation of the origin investigation, in accordance with the proceedings established in Article 23.

Article 23.

During the investigation proceedings, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party may:

a) request, through the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party, new information, as well as any copy of the documentation in possession of the person who issued the origin certificate under investigation, according to Article 17, which may be deemed necessary for verifying the authenticity of the said certificates and the veracity of the information contained therein. In such a request, the number and the date of the issue of the origin certificate under investigation shall be indicated.

- b) For the purposes of verification of the contents of the local or regional added value, the producer or exporter shall facilitate the access to any information or documentation necessary for establishing the CIF value of the non-originating goods used in the production of the goods under investigation.
- c) For the purposes of verification of the characteristics of certain production processes required as specific origin requisites, the exporter or producer shall facilitate the access to any information and documentation that allow the confirmation of such processes.
- d) send to the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party a written questionnaire to be passed on to the exporter or producer, indicating the origin certificate under investigation;
- e) request to the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Parties to facilitate visits to the premises of the producer, with a view to examining the production processes, as well as the equipment and tools utilized in the manufacture of the product under investigation.
- f) The competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party shall accompany the authorities of the importing Signatory Party in their above-mentioned visit, which may include the participation of specialists who shall act as observers. The specialists, who shall be previously selected, shall be neutral and have no interest whatsoever in the investigation. The exporting Signatory Party may deny the participation of such specialists whenever the latter represent the interests of the companies or institutions involved in the investigation.
- g) Once the visit is concluded, the participants shall subscribe the minutes of it, in which it shall be indicated that it was carried out according to the conditions established in this Annex. The said minutes shall contain, in addition, the following information: date and place of the carrying out of the visit; identification of the origin certificates which led to the investigation; identification of the goods under investigation; identification of the participants, including indications of the organs and institutions to which they belong; a visit report.
- h) The exporting Signatory Party may request the postponement of a verification visit for a period not more than thirty (30) days.
- i) carry out other actions as agreed upon between the Signatory Parties involved in the case under investigation.

Article 24.

The competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party shall provide the information and documentation requested according to Article 23 (a) and (b), within thirty (30) days from the date of the receipt of the request.

Article 25.

Regarding the proceedings as foreseen in Article 23, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party may request the competent authority of the exporting Signatory Party the participation or advice of specialists concerning the matter under investigation.

Article 26.

In the cases in which the information or documentation requested to the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party is not produced within the stipulated deadline, or if the answer does not contain enough information or documentation for determining the authenticity or veracity of the origin certificate under investigation, or still, if the producers do not agree to the visit, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party may consider that the products under investigation do not fulfil the origin requirements, and may, as a result, deny preferential tariff treatment to the products mentioned in the origin certificate under investigation according to Article 20, and thus conclude such investigation.

Article 27.

1. The competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party shall engage to conclude the investigation in a period not more than ninety (90) days, from the date of the receipt of the information requested in accordance with Article 23.

2. If it is considered that new investigative actions or the presentation of more information are necessary, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party shall communicate the fact to the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party. The term for the execution of such new actions or for the presentation of additional information shall be not more than ninety (90) days, from the date of the receipt of the information, according to Article 23

3. If the investigation is not concluded within ninety (90) days from its initiation, the importer shall be released from the payment of the guarantee, regardless of the continuation of the investigation.

Article 28.

1. The competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party shall inform the importers and the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party of the conclusion of the investigation process, as well as the reasons that led to its decision.

2. The competent authority of the importing Signatory Party shall grant the competent authority of the exporting Signatory Party the access to the investigation files, in accordance with its legislation

Article 29.

During the investigation process, occasional modifications in the manufacturing conditions made by the companies under investigation shall be taken into account.

Article 30.

Once the investigation concludes for the qualification of the origin of the goods and the validity of the origin criterion contained in the origin certificate, the importer shall be released from the guarantees requested in Articles 17 and 21, within no more than thirty (30) days.

Article 31.

1. Once the investigation establishes the non-qualification of the origin criterion of the goods contained in the origin certificate, the duties shall be levied as if the goods were imported from third countries and the sanctions foreseen in this Agreement and/or the ones foreseen in the legislation in force in each Signatory Party shall be applied.

2. In such a case, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party may deny preferential tariff treatment to new imports relating to identical good from the same producer, until it is clearly demonstrated that the manufacturing conditions were modified so as to fulfil the origin requirements of the Rules of Origin of this Annex.

3. Once the competent authorities of the exporting Signatory Party has sent the information demonstrating that the manufacturing conditions were modified, the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party shall have forty five (45) days, from the date of the receipt of the said information, to communicate its decision thereupon, or a maximum of ninety (90) days if a new verification visit to the producer's premises, according to Article 23 (c), is deemed necessary.

4. If the competent authorities of the importing and the exporting Signatory Parties fail to agree on the demonstration of the modification of the manufacturing conditions, they may make use of the Dispute Settlement Procedure established as per Article 29 of this Agreement.

Article 32.

1. A Signatory Party may request another Signatory Party to investigate the origin of a good imported by the latter from other Signatory Party, whenever there are well-founded

reasons for suspecting that its products undergo competition from imported products with preferential tariff treatment which do not fulfill the Origin Rules of this Agreement.

2. For such purposes, the competent authorities of the Signatory Party requesting the investigation shall bring to the notice of the authorities of the importing Signatory Party the relevant information within forty five (45) days, from the date of the request. Once this information is received, the importing Signatory Party may initiate the proceedings established in this Annex, giving notice of this to the Signatory Party that requested the initiation of the investigation.

Article 33.

The proceedings of verification and control of origin as foreseen in this Annex may also apply to the goods already cleared for home consumption.

Article 34.

Within sixty (60) days, from the receipt of the communication as provided in Article 28 or in the third paragraph of Article 31, in case the measure is inconsistent, the exporting Signatory Party may request for consultation to the Joint Administration Committee of this Agreement, stating the technical and legal reasons that would indicate that the measure adopted by the competent authorities of the importing Signatory Party are not consistent with this Annex; and/or request a technical advice with the aim of establishing whether the goods under investigation fulfil the origin rules of this Agreement.

Article 35

The time periods set in this Annex shall be calculated on a consecutive day basis as from the day following the fact or event which they refer to.

Review

Article 36

No later than three years after entry in to force of the Agreement, or in the event of increasing the product coverage, the Joint Committee shall review the application of this Annex and, as appropriate, propose the Parties amendments to the criteria for the determination of origin. Such review may be initiated in conjunction with negotiation to deepen or broaden the tariff preferences of the Agreement, or at any time, at the request of one of the Parties, to address specific difficulties being faced by exporters with the existing origin criteria or any customs tariff classification issue.] **MS**

Annex I
[CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

1. <i>Producer or exporter</i> <i>(name, address, country)</i>	<i>Certificate No.</i> <i>State of Israel-Mercosur FTA</i>	
2. <i>Importer</i> <i>(name, address, country)</i>	5. <i>Country in which the products are considered as originating</i>	
3. <i>Port of shipment and Transport Details</i>	6. <i>Country of destination</i>	
4. <i>Observations</i>	7. <i>Commercial invoice</i> <i>Number</i> <i>Date</i> / / <i>Country of issue:</i>	
8. <i>Description of goods</i>	9. <i>Gross weight or other quantity</i>	
ORIGIN CERTIFICATION		
<p>10. Declaration by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The Producer</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The Exporter</i></p> <p><i>The undersigned hereby declares that the mentioned goods were produced in (country) and they comply with the origin requirements specified in (Agreement).</i></p> <p><i>Date:</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center"><i>Stamp and signature</i></p>	<p>11. Certification by Certifying Authority:</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center"><i>Name of the certifying authority</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center"><i>Address of the certifying authority</i></p> <p><i>It is hereby certified the authenticity of the previous declaration in accordance with the applicable legislation</i></p> <p><i>Date:</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center"><i>Stamp and signature</i> IS</p>	

Appendix-I**[Form Agreed upon by State of Israel and Mercosur for the origin Certificate****CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN**

1. <i>Producer or exporter</i> (name, address, country)		Reference No. of Certificate State of Israel-Mercosur PTA	
2. <i>Importer</i> (name, address, country)		Stamp, address and name of the Certifying Authority	
3. <i>Port of shipment</i>		4. <i>Country of destination</i>	
		5. <i>Commercial invoice</i>	
		Number _____ Date / /	
6. <i>N.^o Order</i>	7. <i>tarrif item number</i>	8. <i>Description of goods</i>	9. <i>Gross weight or other quantity</i>
<i>N.^o Order</i>	10. <i>Origin criterion</i>		
11. <i>Observations</i>			
ORIGIN CERTIFICATION			
12. <i>Declaration by the Producer or Exporter:</i> The undersigned hereby declares that the mentioned goods were produced in (country) and they comply with the origin requirements specified in (Agreement).		13. <i>Certification by Certifying Authority:</i> It is hereby certified the authenticity of the previous declaration in accordance with the applicable legislation.	
Date / /		(Place),	
_____ Stamp and signature		_____ Stamp and signature	

(back)

I. To qualify for preference, products must:

- a. fall within a description of products eligible for concessions in the country of destination under this agreement.
- b. comply with State of Israel-Mercosur PTA Rules of Origin. Each Article in a consignment must qualify separately in its own right; and
- c. comply with the consignment conditions specified by the State of Israel-Mercosur PTA Rules of Origin . In general products must be consigned directly within the meaning of Rule 13 hereof from the country of exportation to the country of destination.

II. Entries to be made in Box 10

Preference products must be wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Contracting Party in accordance with Rule 4 of the State of Israel-Mercosur PTA Rules of Origin, or where not wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Contracting Party must be eligible under Rule 3 or Rule 5 of the State of Israel-Mercosur PTA Rules of Origin.

1. If products are wholly produced or obtained enter the letter 'A' in box 10.

2. Products not wholly produced or obtained; the entry in box 10 should be as follows:

- Enter letter 'B' in box 10 for products, which meet the origin criterion according to Rule 5. Entry of letter would be followed by the sum of the value of materials, parts or produce originating from non-contracting parties or undetermined origin used, expressed as a percentage of the f.o.b. value of the products or CT meaning change tariff; (example B() percent or CT).
- Enter letter 'C' in box 10 for products, which meet the origin criteria according to Rule 3. Entry of letter 'C' would be followed by the sum of the aggregate content originating in the territory of the exporting Contracting Party expressed as a percentage of the f.o.b. value of the exported product or CT meaning change tariff: (example 'C' () per cent).] MS

Annex II
[Invoice Declaration Israel-MERCOSUR

The exporter of the products covered by this document declares that, except otherwise clearly indicated, these products comply with the provisions of the Free Trade Agreement between Israel and the Member States of the MERCOSUR, and the products originated in : _____

Date and Signature of the Exporter: _____] IS